

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Randolph

LCC Name: Drug Free Randolph County

LCC Contact: David A Rees – Executive Director

Address: 928 East Byrum Drive

City: Winchester

Phone: (765) 546-0699

Email: dfrc.mhac@gmail.com

County Commissioners: Randolph County Auditor

Address: 100 South Main Street – 3rd Floor Commissioner's Room

City: Winchester

Zip Code: 47394

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

Each resident of Randolph County has the opportunity to live a healthy life in a safe place free from substance abuse.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

Drug Free Randolph County (DFRC) will collaborate with other organizations/entities in support of programs structured to reduce and/or eliminate illegal use and abuse of drugs, alcohol and tobacco in Randolph County through education, prevention, law enforcement, criminal justice, treatment and intervention. Through development and implementation of our Comprehensive Community Plan, DFRC will continue to build capacity through assessment and data collection so we may lead the way in assisting current efforts, offering supports and appropriate guidance that ensure the residents of Randolph County have the best opportunity to avoid or minimize the devastating effects of addiction upon their lives and their families.

Membership List

#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	David A Rees	JRDS	W	M	Social Services
2	Shelly Monfort	Centerstone	W	F	Mental Health
3	Art Moystner	RC Sheriff	W	M	Law Enforcement
4	Shelly Price	RC YMCA	W	F	Prog Coordinator
5	Bob McCoy	Mayor/Winchester	W	M	City Government
6	Elizabeth Krieg	RC Probation	W	F	RC Criminal Justice
7	Julie Northcutt	Randolph Central	W	F	Asst Supt
8	David Retherford	Monroe Central	W	F	School Admin
9	Gary Girton	RC Government	W	M	Co. Commissioner
10	Jason Craig	Comm. Systems	W	M	System/Care Liaison
11	Bobby Mangas	Randolph Southern	W	M	School Principal
12	Anne Taylor	Monroe Central	W	F	Guidance Counselor
13	Jasmine Jessup	Meridian Health	W	F	Mental Health Adm
14	Sayward Salazar	Volunteers of Amer	W	F	Treatmt Home Adm
15	Zoe Robinson	Purdue Extension	W	F	Extension Educator
16	Laura Thornburg	Purdue Extension	W	F	Extension Educator
17	Charlene Kehoe	The Journey Home	W	F	Marketing Coord.
18	Cathy Wray	Q Source	W	F	Community Liaison
19	Nick Ragan	MC Schools	W	M	Guidance Counselor
20	Kellie Sheets	IU Health	W	F	Regional MH Dir
21	Deb McGriff Tharp	CASA	W	F	Children's Advocate
22	Jessica Korman	Groups Recov Tog	W	F	Addiction Counselor
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LCC Meeting Schedule:

Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year: Randolph County DFRC Meets monthly, January through June then September through November on the second Wednesday of each respective month. Meetings are in-person or virtual, as needed.

II. Community Needs Assessment

The first step in developing an effective substance use and misuse reduction plan is to assess your community. A community assessment tells you about your community's readiness to implement prevention, treatment, and justice-related programs to address substance use and misuse. An assessment also provides an overview of the risk and protective factors present in the community, helping your coalition plan more effectively.

Community Profile

County Name Randolph County
County Population 24,437 – According to STATS Indiana 2022 This represents a slight increase from 24,191, reported in 2020
Schools in the community Randolph Central School Corp – Winchester Randolph Eastern School Corp – Union City Randolph Southern School Corp – Lynn Union School Corp – Modoc Monroe Central School Corp – Farmland/Parker City 2022 - Unchanged
Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.) Ascension St Vincent Randolph County Hospital - Winchester Randolph Medical Center – Family Practices/Urgent Care Fidler Medical Pavilion – Family Practices/OT/PT Union City Medical Center – Family Practices/Urgent Care/Walk-In Ascension St Vincent Medical Center – Union City – Family Practices/Urgent Care Various Individual Family Practices – in cities/towns throughout the county Reid Health and Specialty Care – New in 2022 2022 – An increase of 1 facility in 2022
Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.) Meridian Health Services (Also is Recovery Works Provider) Centerstone Mental Health Services Winchester House Fresh Start Recovery Center (Home for Women with Young Children) – Volunteers of America The Journey Home – Residence for Homeless Veterans Union Chapel Counseling Center – Winchester Office Groups Recover Together - Winchester

Service agencies/organizations

Randolph County YMCA
Attic Window Resale Store – Sponsored by the Muncie Mission
Breanna’s Hope – Recovery Support Groups
Shalom Center – Food Pantry
Farmland Friends Food Pantry
The Randolph County Foundation
Randolph County Ministerial Association
Salvation Army
Community and Family Services
Department of Child Services
Community Connections
Work One Office
Lynn Friends Food Bank
Randolph County Purdue Extension Agency
Randolph County Wraparound Program (Centerstone)
Randolph County Health Department
Randolph County YMCA – Child (Day) Care
Randolph County YMCA – CHASE (Youth Program)
Randolph County 4-H Clubs (RC Purdue Extension Agency)
Jay-Randolph Developmental Services
Step Ahead ABA (Applied Behavioral Analysis)

The Winchester News Gazette

WZZY – Radio Station
Joy FM – Radio Station
Muncie Star Press – In Neighboring Delaware County
Palladium Item – In Neighboring Wayne County
Various Media Platforms (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.)
The Commercial Review – In Neighboring Jay County
KISS TV – Union City Community High School – Local Televised Media Outlet

What are the substances that are most problematic in your community?

Meth (Amphetamines)
Alcohol
Marijuana
Heroin
Opioids (prescription)

List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community

Centerstone – Addictions Therapists (Adults and Adolescents)
Meridian Health Services – Addictions Therapists (Adults and Adolescents)
Meridian Health Services – Recovery Works Program
All Five County Schools Implement Random Drug Testing of Students and referral to whatever services are indicated
Randolph County Probation Office – Implements Mandatory Drug Testing and Referrals for Those Testing Positive for Substances
Groups Recover Together (Division of Volunteers of America) – Treatment Specializes in Group Recovery - Opioid Abuse (only)

Community Risk and Protective Factors

Use the list of risk and protective factors to identify those present in your community. Identify the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that exist in your community related to each. The lists are not all-inclusive and others may apply.

Risk Factors Examples: trauma and toxic stressors; poverty violence; neighborhood characteristics; low neighborhood attachment; community disorganization; community norms and laws favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; availability of alcohol and other drugs; weak family relationships; family substance use; peer substance use; mental health problems; families moving frequently from home to home; limited prevention and recovery resources.

Protective Factors Examples: strong family relationships; neighborhood economic viability; low childhood stress; access to health care; access to mental health care; community-based interventions; restricted access to alcohol and other drugs including restrictive laws and excise taxes; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods; meaningful youth engagement opportunities; local policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs; positive connection to adults.¹

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
<p>In Randolph County...</p> <p>1. Generational and situational poverty has been and continues to be a significant issue and is a well-known contributor/indicator of substance abuse problems.</p> <p>2022 - This statement remains true</p>	<p>In Randolph County...</p> <p>1. Aggressive county economic development leadership continues to move initiatives forward to spur growth</p> <p>2. There continues to be innovation and improvement with educational opportunities and new types of training/learning platforms available within the county</p> <p>3. Initiatives to Improve high speed internet access and significantly improved bandwidths continues as more geographical locations are now available within Randolph County, which will continue to promote greater job and educational opportunities for each resident/citizen.</p>	<p>In Randolph County...</p> <p>1. For decades, long term high unemployment with declining manufacturing jobs have largely been replaced with retail or service jobs that do not pay a living wage.</p> <p>2. Many persons living in poverty are unable to pull themselves out of it, lacking the resources, financial education, structure and (most often) the will to seek help to do so.</p> <p>3. Historically speaking, the long-term effects of limited professional vocational opportunities have caused a “brain drain” as youth and young families do not tend to stay here.</p> <p>These statements continue to be true and relevant.</p>

¹Risk and protective factors extracted from IUPUI Center for Health Policy Community Conditions Favorable for Substance Use, April 2018.

<p>2. Limited resources and lack of productive, pro-social activities/involvement often promotes curiosity and experimentation with alcohol and drugs, leading to addiction</p> <p>2022 – Still true</p>	<p>1. Randolph County has an active and large countywide 4-H club program</p> <p>2. A strong local YMCA promotes yearlong athletic and other social activities, indoors and outdoors.</p> <p>3. Countywide improvements and initiatives to promote city/town parks are continuing, and groups are working to bring and/or extend trail systems and restore waterways for family recreational opportunities within the county</p>	<p>1. Youth boredom leads to experimentation with activities often resulting in negative outcomes and consequences</p> <p>2. Higher than typical rates of children/youth living in impoverished situations historically translates to higher likelihoods of substance abuse problems and largely increases the chances of lifelong addiction</p> <p>3. The rural setting (generally speaking) does not present the same types or numbers of opportunities to explore or express social interests, entertainment and leisure activities that might be available in larger city or more urban settings.</p>
<p>3. The rates of mental health concerns/problems among county residents remain stubbornly high, while education and treatment resources remain limited. And in 2022, higher suicide rates with our youth were a troubling emergent issue within our county.</p>	<p>1. County mental health agencies are diligently working to increase capacity and local available treatment options.</p> <p>2. Local agencies and entities are collaborating with our county schools and other organizations to promote greater awareness of significant mental health issues facing our county’s youth and their families.</p> <p>3. Medical/healthcare providers are increasing capacity by attempting to bring more service options to smaller underserved communities within the outlying areas of the county.</p>	<p>1. Instances of youth and young adult suicide within the county have increased at alarming rates within the past year, yet still, with dramatically fewer mental health supports and options available here.</p> <p>2. The impacts of COVID 19 are perhaps now manifesting into mental health problems such as depression, anxiety and substance abuse.</p> <p>3. High instances of vaping is a known problem with our county’s youth and recent studies may suggest a connection with higher suicide rates among active users.</p>
<p>Protective Factors</p>	<p>Resources/Assets</p>	<p>Limitations/Gaps</p>
<p>1. Our five county school corporations routinely collaborate with innovative educational programming to create vocational opportunities for students who may not always be a good fit for college.</p>	<p>1. Schools continue to focus upon trades and have expanded industrial manufacturing programs to better prepare students for changing local workforce landscapes</p> <p>2. City and town governments have initiatives to involve high school students with local boards, councils and community groups.</p>	<p>1. Randolph County schools have historically shrinking enrollments, resulting in fewer state funded resources and this continues to be an issue</p> <p>2. A lack of transportation options in a rural county with a large land mass continues to limit accessibility to available resources and opportunities.</p> <p>3. In spite of improvements and some goals that have been</p>

	<p>3. County schools with differing innovative programming are routinely available to all county students regardless of geographic living situations.</p>	<p>realized, high speed internet availability and lagging bandwidth capacity to all residents within Randolph County continues to limit availability of resources and services to many people in rural areas.</p>
<p>2. Randolph County enjoys a collaborative and diverse contingent of concerned, motivated city/county leadership and community organizers</p> <p>2022 – This continues</p>	<p>1. County Economic Development leadership remains aggressive, visible and active 2. The Randolph County Foundation continues to aggressively pursue funding/supports for local programs and initiatives to improve the lives of residents 3. Countywide windmill, solar and ethanol energy projects continue to provide new revenues to solidify the local tax base and expansion in this field is expected to continue for many years to come.</p>	<p>1. Blighted city/county industrial sites and personal properties continue to affect the moral of local residents and a lack of affordable housing presents difficulties when trying to promote and attract young professional families to our towns and cities 2. The lack of a skilled and shrinking workforce affects the county’s ability to attract new industry and often prevents small businesses from locating here 3. The countywide population base continues to shrink, affecting tax revenues and contributing to many other problems already mentioned (This somewhat stabilized in 2022)</p>
<p>3.. Randolph County has a strong agricultural base with deep generational, cultural and community connections</p> <p>2022 – Still true</p>	<p>1. Many generational farming families are known pillars and stable influencers within the communities of our county 2. County farmers and rural land owners typically take great care to preserve their ground and natural resources for the use, enjoyment and benefit of others 3. Well-developed 4-H programs, farming related organizations present youth and families with positive and productive activities to preserve and promote the positive aspects of the culture for generations to come</p>	<p>1. Many natural resources are not accessible to everyone or highly developed/promoted. Although plans continue to move forward in this area. 2. Many county residents are not connected to or interested in farming/agriculture activities and many other positive family activities and resources are not available here. 3. Tough economic times have resulted in shrinking family-owned farms as agricultural operations have become larger and more commercially based to stay competitive with global markets</p>

III. Making A Community Action Plan

Now that you have completed a community assessment and have identified the risk and protective factors that exist, you can develop a plan of action. The Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) is a systematic and community-driven gathering, analysis, and reporting of community-level indicators for the purpose of identifying and addressing local substance use problems.

Step 1: Create problem statements, and ensure problems statements are in line with statutory requirements

Step 2: Ensure your problem statements are evidence-informed, then prioritize

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

Step 4: Prioritize your list, and develop SMART goal statements for each

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements

Create problem statements as they relate to each of the identified risk factors.

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
<p>1. Generational and situational poverty has been and continues to be a significant issue and is a well-known contributor/indicator of substance abuse problems.</p> <p>2022 – Unchanged – This risk remains highly relevant to our county.</p>	<p>1. There continues to be a shrinking industrial and manufacturing base that doesn't appear likely to return/resurge. Historically, this has created a "brain drain", as generations continue to leave Randolph County in pursuit of better opportunities to work and live. Those who stay are often living in generational poverty situations, which presents stressors commonly associated with higher incidences of mental health problems and substance abuse.</p> <p>2. Historically speaking, alcohol abuse has been one of the most persistent problems with county residents for several decades and has created an "indifferent" attitude among our citizens. And since perceived "risk of harm" is low, our youth and young adults remain at very high risk for these problems to persist through their lifetimes.</p> <p>3. Although Opioid problems exist and persist (largely shifting from heroin to fentanyl), alcohol, meth and marijuana use/abuse have re-emerged as the most prominent areas of concern with adults and youth, alike in Randolph County.</p>
<p>2. Limited resources and lack of productive, pro-social activities/involvement often promotes curiosity and experimentation with alcohol and drugs, leading to addiction</p>	<p>1. High risk and low protective factors continue to indicate Randolph County youth and young persons are vulnerable to present and future alcohol misuse and drug abuse as adults.</p>

<p>2022 – This remains true. Our county parks systems have seen dramatic improvement with more changes on the way. Developing our waterways, trail systems and installation of a new Splash Pad are all in progress within, along with other developments involving natural resources and promotion of outdoor activities. These concerted efforts are underway to ensure our youth and young families have fun and positive things to do together.</p>	<p>2. County youth and young adults represent a comparatively high rate of arrests made for alcohol and drug-related offenses and a significantly high number of these probationers are court-ordered participants, due to drug-related offenses/violations</p> <p>3. Aside from school and student-related activities and opportunities, Randolph County lacks a variety and volume of the pro-social groups and activities that tend to be more readily available in larger urban areas</p>
<p>3. The rates of mental health concerns/problems among county residents remain stubbornly high, while education and treatment resources remain limited</p> <p>2022 – Incidences of poor mental health days in Randolph County rose again by .3% from 5.0% in 2021 to 5.3% in 2022. This represents a full 1% increase over the past three years. While some of the increase may be attributed to the lingering impacts of COVID 19, there are likely other factors involved, as well. Although there continue to be more options for treatment and counseling within the county, it does not appear to be keeping pace with rising needs. This trend is expected to continue with rising costs of everyday living and high unemployment within our county. This risk factor absolutely remains relevant to our county.</p>	<p>1. Randolph County residents to continue to report a high frequency of regular episodes of mental health distress and poor mental health days and it appears to be worsening, year to year.</p> <p>2. Randolph County has substantially lower availability of mental health treatment support options when compared with other counties. Although some progress has been made to narrow this gap, it appears the needs continue to grow within our county resident population.</p> <p>3. Randolph County Arrests Data continues to indicate higher numbers of incidences that may well be attributable to underlying mental health concerns, especially with high rates of drug and alcohol offenses.</p>

Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

Identify your top three problem statements using local or state data. Ensure that there is a problem statement for each co-equal funding category (e.g., prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities).

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source
1.. Opioid problems continue to fade (although still exist) from past years, but alcohol has	In 2022, drugs and alcohol continue to account for nearly 50% (47.2%) of the total	Arrests Dashboard – ISP Arrests and Data Visualization – 2022 Data

<p>resurged, again overtaking marijuana and Meth use/abuse as the most prominent problems and areas of concern with adults and youth, alike.</p> <p>2022 – Some reports indicate that for the first time, there is evidence of meth use with our county’s youth. Prior to now, there did not appear to be any known records of this within Randolph County</p>	<p>number of arrests made in Randolph County. While this represents a slight decrease from last year (2021), it is worth noting that Alcohol related incidences again leap-frogged all other drugs, now representing 31.1% of all arrests. Marijuana, Paraphernalia and Meth crimes are not too far behind, garnering 28.4%, 27.9% and 26.8%, respectively. Our statistics confirm once again that alcohol use/abuse remains the most persistent problem in Randolph County as has been the case for many decades. It is worth noting that Marijuana and Paraphernalia arrests eased past Meth in 2022, but all three issues remain within less than 2% points of one another.</p> <p>The Randolph County Probation Department’s Mandatory Drug Testing found that in 2022, 21 of 88 screened probationers tested positive for Marijuana (only) and another 21 tested positive for Marijuana and at least one other drug. Meth use appears to be dropping overall within the adult probationer population, but it should be noted that a few of the 10 persons who did test positive were actually youth (school-aged). As previously mentioned, this was the first (known) occurrence of meth experimentation among our youth reported within our county statistics. It should also be noted that there were 9 positive results for Opioids, but it would appear that use has shifted mostly from Heroin to Fentanyl and Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen.</p>	<p>2021 Results from Randolph County Probation Department’s Mandatory Drug Testing Program</p> <p>Meridian Services of Randolph County 2021 Treatment Episodes Report</p>
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	<p>It is interesting to also note that in 2022, according to the Indiana Drug Overdose Dashboard, Opioids were prescribed/dispensed at much higher rates in Randolph County than the state average. Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen was the most common medication prescribed and dispensed in Randolph County at a rate of 225 dispensations per 1,000 residents, compared with the state average of just 177 per 1,000 residents. While is unclear that these numbers directly translate into increased Opioid/Fentanyl use, reporting from Meridian Services may, at least partially support this notion, in that 14 of 62 (total) treatment episodes involved Opioid use. Other data from Meridian showed that more than half of their treatments were for cannabis, and alcohol abuse accounted for another one third of the total number. Meth remains in the picture as well, with a slightly lower number of episodes noted (19 of 62). It is worth mentioning that persons who self-referred to Meridian had a compliance rate with treatment of 71%. Whereas, persons referred from probation were compliant just 41% of the time.</p>	
<p>2. High risk and low protective factors indicate Randolph County youth and young persons are vulnerable to future alcohol misuse and drug abuse as adults.</p> <p>2021 – This problem statement continues to be relevant to our county and will continue to be addressed by our LCC</p>	<p>In 2022, adult poverty rates, a chief predictor of future substance abuse remains at more than 14%, virtually unchanged from 2022, ranking the 21st highest in Indiana. The Children in Poverty rate remained steady at 19%, ranking 15th highest in the state. At 6.6%, the rate of unemployment in Randolph County is slightly under the state average of 7.1%, but</p>	<p>Indiana County Health Rankings 2021 Report</p> <p>DATA USA - 2021</p> <p>2018 Indiana Youth Survey (County Schools have dropped participation with the Youth Survey, due to costs and the impact of COVID 19 upon the educational system.</p>

	<p>remains a persistent issue, especially given that the median household income in Randolph County is just \$50,809 per year, ranking 85th of 92 counties.</p> <p>In 2022, county arrests data shows that persons between the ages of 15 and 24 now account for just 17% of all incarcerations, an improvement of more than 1% over last year. The 25-34 age group now encompasses just 30% of total arrests, which has improved by nearly 4% since last year. The 35-44 age group now accounts for the largest number of incarcerations at just over 31%. In 2022, 53.8% of all arrests made in Randolph County involved drug infractions, which increased again by nearly 5% over 2021 (49.3%). There were no statistical results available for Randolph County from the last Indiana Youth Survey, as most county schools opted out until 2023. However, Indiana County Health Rankings indicate our youth graduation rate now stands at 89% (same as the state average), with 56% having attended some form of college, a slight improvement over last year. It remains true that our youth continue in large part to leave the area after graduation, creating a persistent “brain drain”, contributing to the shrinking population base. Overall, Randolph County ranks 78th of 92 counties in regards to health outcomes. While this has improved from 84th in 2021, statistically, Randolph County is one of the least healthy places to live in Indiana. Although, this marks the first upwards trend after a three-year slide. Meridian Services indicates that in 2022,</p>	<p>2021 Meridian Health Services Treatment Compliance Report</p> <p>2021 Randolph County Probation – Mandatory Drug Screen Report</p> <p>2021 Monroe Central Schools Random Drug Testing Program</p> <p>2021 Randolph Central Schools Random Drug Testing Program</p> <p>2021 Randolph Southern Schools Random Drug Testing Program</p> <p>2021 Randolph County Health Department Report</p>
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	<p>there were three youth referrals made from RC Probation after drug testing revealed positives for Opioid and Cannabis use, but none were compliant with their treatment.</p> <p>The Randolph County Probation Department indicated that of the 88 probationers who were drug-screened in 2022, 70 results (79%) came back as positive. There were 77 males and 11 females tested, altogether. Marijuana was far and away the biggest issue with 21 positive tests and another 21 positives with both Marijuana and at least one other drug found in their system. Opioids/Fentanyl was a distant second with 11 positive tests and Meth was close behind with 10. A total of 16 tests were positive for multiple other drugs and two were positive for alcohol use. In 2022, Random Drug Testing Results from 2 of 5 County Schools continue to report increases in numbers of positive drug tests. Positives for nicotine and cannabinoids were far and away the most common issues, resulting in a continuingly high number of referrals for treatment. Vaping is widely known to be a huge problem with our county’s youth and much attention has and will continue to be focused upon it. The Randolph County Health Department indicates there were 12 deaths attributed to alcohol and drug-related incidents, last year. One fewer death than last year.</p>	
<p>3. Historically speaking, alcohol abuse has been the most persistent problem with county residents for several decades and has created an “indifferent” attitude among our citizens. And since perceived “risk of harm” is</p>	<p>In 2022, the Indiana County Health Rankings Report indicates 18% of Randolph County residents had some issues with excessive drinking (unchanged from 2021) and according to the county health</p>	<p>Arrests Dashboard – ISP Arrests and Data Visualization – 2021 Data</p> <p>2021 Meridian Health Services Treatment Compliance Report</p>

<p>low, our youth and young adults remain at very high risk for these problems to persist through their lifetimes.</p> <p>2021 – Youth and young adult alcohol consumption and misuse continues to be a problem in Randolph County. 2021 arrests data showed that the 15-24 years of age group accounted for more than one quarter of all alcohol related arrests, countywide last year. Alcohol use/misuse must continue to be a primary focus going forward.</p>	<p>department, alcohol-impaired driving was responsible for 4% of all accidental deaths, which is identical to the past four-year period. Randolph County arrests data indicates 31.1% 29.6% of incarcerations for substance use offenses involved alcohol, which represents a 1.5 % Increase over last year. It should be noted that 75.2% of those alcohol arrests were for traffic-related issues. Meridian Health Services indicated that in 2022, more than 1/3 of their total treatment episodes were for alcohol problems, which is virtually unchanged from last year. Past Indiana Youth Survey results have indicated nearly half of all county high school seniors have used alcohol within the past 30 days and that it is relatively easy to obtain. Past results have also indicated that high schoolers perceive alcohol consumption “risk of harm” to be relatively low. While there are no current results available, there are no indications or reasons to believe any of these statements have changed.</p>	<p>Indiana Youth Survey Results</p>
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Step 3: Brainstorm

Consider the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that were identified for each risk factor, and list what actions can be taken for each identified problem statement.

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
<p>1. Opioid problems continue to fade (although still exist) from past years, but Meth continues to surge, far overtaking alcohol marijuana use/abuse as the most prominent problem and area of focus/concern with adults and youth, alike.</p> <p>2022 – This problem statement continues to be relevant to our county and will continue to be addressed by our LCC. Drug testing results indicate school-aged youth have begun to experiment with meth, which is a new trend.</p>	<p>1. Collaboration and partnership is needed with/for our county and local law enforcement to ensure they have the funds and resources needed to adequately support their efforts in the field and our communities.</p> <p>2. Continued support and collaboration with drug testing programs of the county probation department and county schools is essential to identify persons with active substance abuse so they can be referred for treatment as part of their required participation expectations.</p>

	<p>3. Partnership and collaboration with local treatment facilities is essential to ensure they have the resources and support to adequately provide needed services to those seeking substance abuse help.</p>
<p>2. High risk and low protective factors indicate Randolph County youth and young persons are vulnerable to future alcohol misuse and drug abuse as adults.</p> <p>2022 – This problem statement continues to be relevant to our county and will continue to be addressed by our LCC. Alcohol use/misuse for all ages appears to be on the rise again, as indicated by our statistics.</p>	<p>1. Collaboration, partnerships and other supports must continue with existing pro-social groups such as (but not limited to) the local YMCA and associated programs, Randolph County 4-H Clubs, the county school systems, the Sheriff’s Department’s Summer Camp Program and others that may be identified so these endeavors may expand and build capacity to reach and serve the youth and young adult population of Randolph County</p> <p>2. Collaboration will continue with the Randolph County United - Quality of Life Committee initiatives to improve countywide parks systems and continue the development of natural resource activities (such as navigable waterways) and nature trails to create and expand community activity opportunities for county youth.</p> <p>3. Collaboration and continued partnerships are critical to ensure programs such as Purdue Extension’s Strengthening Families are funded and may expand to serve more people. These programs encourage young parents to communicate better and engage with their children in ways that might ensure they grow to be well-adjusted, substance-abuse free adults.</p>
<p>3. Historically speaking, alcohol abuse has been the most persistent problem with county residents for several decades and has created an “indifferent” attitude among our citizens. And since perceived “risk of harm” is low, our youth and young adults remain at very high risk for these problems to persist through their lifetimes.</p> <p>2022 –This problem statement continues to be relevant to our county and will continue to be addressed by our LCC. As previously stated, all indications are that this problem has been resurgent within the past year and seems to be trending upwards.</p>	<p>1. Collaboration and support with county economic development initiatives are crucial to lessen the impact of personal and family financial problems associated with the stressors that often lead to substance/alcohol abuse.</p> <p>2. Collaboration will continue with the Randolph County United - Quality of Life Committee initiatives to improve countywide parks systems and continue the development of natural resource activities (such as a kayak launch/run) and nature trails to create and expand community activity opportunities for county youth.</p> <p>3. Collaboration with County schools and support from ECHO and other identified entities must continue, to encourage changes to the annual project formerly known as the Indiana Youth Survey and/or to develop an independent survey as a better option to capture vital statistics and</p>

	information related to county youth and behaviors related to substance abuse.
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Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

For each problem statement, prioritize your list of what can be done. Choose your top two actions for each. Then, develop goal statements that demonstrate what change you hope to achieve and by when you hope to achieve it.

Problem Statement #1
Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with enforcement, treatment and educational entities to reduce meth use in Randolph County by 3% within the next year. This will be measured by evaluation of county arrests records, mental health treatment episodes and mandatory drug test results from the county probation department. If in one year, a 3% reduction is realized, the goal will be re-evaluated.
Goal 2 - DFRC will collaborate with local law enforcement, treatment and educational organizations/entities to reduce marijuana use in Randolph County by 3% within the next year. This will be measured by evaluation of county arrests records, mental health treatment episodes and mandatory drug test results from the county probation department. If in one year, a 3% reduction is realized, the goal will be re-evaluated
Problem Statement #2
Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with local educational entities, churches, social organizations and others (who may be otherwise identified) to enhance program capacities and increase protective factors for our county youth by 5% in one year. Progress will be measured by evaluating the number of participants utilizing the respective programs within the next year. If in one year, participation has increased (across all programs) by 5%, the goal will then be re-evaluated.
Goal 2 - DFRC will collaborate with local educational entities, churches, social organizations and especially with county economic development leadership to decrease economic risk factors for our county youth by 1%. Progress will be measured by evaluating the children in poverty rate for 2022 and if in one year, it has decreased by 1%, the goal will be re-evaluated.
Problem Statement #3
Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with local law enforcement, county probation, mental health treatment efforts, support groups, county schools and other educational bodies, etc. to decrease underage use and adult misuse of alcohol by 3% in 2021. Progress will be measured through evaluation of the overall number (percentage) of arrests made within the county for alcohol-related offenses in 2021.
Goal 2 - DFRC may collaborate with state and local agencies/entities to promote and initiate changes to the Indiana Youth Survey or towards the development of a new similar survey to fill the current void within the next year. Progress will be measured by the status of availability of the Indiana Youth Survey, free to all schools in Randolph County (and in Indiana) by the year 2022 and every year, thereafter. This information is critical for us (and

other counties) to know and understand the local substance use and abuse problems of our county youth.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
<p>Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with enforcement, treatment and educational entities to reduce meth use in Randolph County by 3% within the next year. This will be measured by evaluation of county arrests records, mental health treatment episodes and mandatory drug test results from the county probation department. If in one year, a 3% reduction is realized, the goal will be re-evaluated.</p> <p>In 2022, the percentage of meth arrests in Randolph County decreased by .6%. This outcome will continue with the same goal of a 3% reduction in meth use in one year.</p> <p>Meth use appears to be trending downward, but we are also troubled that our youth have begun experimenting with it, as was evidenced within our data.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible. 2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible. 3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.
<p>Goal 2- DFRC will collaborate with local law enforcement, treatment and educational organizations/entities to reduce marijuana use in Randolph County by 3% within the next year. This will be measured by evaluation of county arrests records, mental health treatment episodes and mandatory drug test results from the county probation department. If in one year, a 3% reduction is realized, the goal will be re-evaluated.</p> <p>The percentage of marijuana arrests in Randolph County decreased by 1.6% in 2022, but other data suggests that use and experimentation remain high. While we appear to be trending in the right direction, we will keep the same goal as last year (a 3% reduction in one year) and re-evaluate again next year.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible. 2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible. 3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.

Problem Statement #2	Steps
<p>Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with the Randolph County Extension Agency to restart the Strengthening Families program and will help to build capacity with a goal of seven participating families in 2022 Progress will be measured by evaluating the number of participants utilizing this program within the next year. If the goal is met, it will be re-evaluated next year.</p> <p>In 2022, Strengthening Families was a huge success! There were 7 weekly sessions with consistently 16 adult and 14 youth participants and 11 total families represented! There was also a waiting list with 4 other potential family participants. We will continue the goal and raise the expectation to serve no fewer than 10 new families this year and may look to expand the program through a second provider.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible. 2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible. 3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.
<p>Goal 2 - DFRC will collaborate with local educational entities, churches, social organizations and especially with county economic development leadership to decrease economic risk factors for our county youth by 1%. Progress will be measured by evaluating the children in poverty rate for 2021 and in one year, it has decreased by 1%, the goal will be re-evaluated.</p> <p>In 2022, the Children in Poverty Rate for Randolph County stayed flat at 19%, and remains 4% higher than the state average (15%). Our goal for next year will again be set at a 1% decrease in the Children in Poverty rate. Progress will again be measured by evaluating the children in poverty rate for 2023 and in one year, if that goal has been met, it will be re-evaluated.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible. 2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible. 3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.
Problem Statement #3	Steps
<p>Goal 1 - DFRC will collaborate with local law enforcement, county probation, mental health treatment efforts, support groups, county schools and other educational bodies, etc. to decrease underage use and adult misuse of alcohol by 3% in</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.

<p>2021. Progress will be measured through evaluation of the overall number (percentage) of arrests made within the county for alcohol-related offenses in 2022.</p> <p>In 2022, county arrests records indicate a slight increase in alcohol-related offenses of 1%, which did not meet our goal of 3%. Therefore, our LCC will amend our goal to decrease underage use and adult misuse of alcohol by 1% in 2023. Progress will be measured through evaluation of the overall number (percentage) of arrests made within the county for alcohol-related offenses in 2023.</p>	<p>applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p> <p>3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities to provide financial support through our grant cycle (if/as applicable) and/or with other assistance as requested and plausible.</p>
<p>Goal 2 - DFRC may collaborate with state and local agencies/entities to promote and initiate changes to the Indiana Youth Survey or towards the development of a new similar survey to fill the current void.</p> <p>In 2022, no progress was made with this outcome. However, our county schools are planning to initiate the Indiana Youth Survey this year and our goal is to promote 100% participation, which means 5 of 5 county schools will complete the assessment in 2023. If we do not meet the goal of 100% participation, the goal will be reevaluated in 2023.</p>	<p>1. Prevention/Education - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities and with CJI to provide or gather related information to assist with this process, as needed.</p> <p>2. Intervention/Treatment – DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities and with CJI to provide or gather related information to assist with this process, as needed.</p> <p>3. Enforcement/Justice - DFRC may collaborate/partner with local organizations/entities and with CJI to provide or gather related information to assist with this process, as needed.</p>

IV. Fund Document

The fund document allows the LCC to provide finances available to the coalition at the beginning of the year. The fund document gauges an LCC's fiscal wellness to empower their implementation of growth within their community. The fund document also ensures LCCs meet the statutory requirement of funding programs within the three categories of (1) Prevention/Education, (2) Treatment/Intervention, and (3) Criminal Justice Services and Activities (IC 5-2-11-5).

Funding Profile		
1	Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:	\$7,325.11
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	\$0.00
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$7,325.11
4	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$11,497.04
Additional Funding Sources (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00)		
A	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):	\$0.00
B	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):	\$0.00
C	Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA):	\$0.00
D	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):	\$0.00
E	Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH):	\$0.00
F	Indiana Department of Education (DOE):	\$0.00
G	Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA):	\$0.00
H	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):	\$0.00
I	Local entities:	\$0.00
J	Other:	\$0.00
Categorical Funding Allocations		
Prevention/Education: \$ 1,831.29	Intervention/Treatment: \$ 1,831.27	Justice Services: \$ 1,831.27
Funding allotted to Administrative costs:		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator compensation		\$ 1,831.28
Office supplies		\$0.00
Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$915.64	Goal 1: \$915.64	Goal 1: \$915.64
Goal 2: \$915.65	Goal 2: \$915.63	Goal 2: \$915.63